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30th September, 1960.

COCOM Document No. 4165

COORDINATING COMMITTEE

RECORD OF DISCUSSION

ON

PROPOSED GERMAN EXPORT OF 308.3 TONS BASIC ENAMEL TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

26th September, 1960

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Present: Belgium(Luxembourg), Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Reference: COCOM Document 4129.

1. The CHAIRMAN drew the Committee's attention to a German proposal to export to Czechoslovakia 308.3 tons of basic enamel covered by Item 1715 and valued at \$ 69,729. He invited delegates to make known the views of their Governments.

2. The UNITED STATES Delegate stated that he had already put certain questions to his German colleague, and had received answers to some of them. These questions and answers were as follows:

- 1) Q. For what type of enamelling would the product be used ?
A. For glass and ceramics and not, as far as the German Delegate knew, for metal-working.
- 2) Q. Were the two Czech firms mentioned in COCOM Document 4129 both manufacturers of glass and/or enamelware ?
A. Both firms were involved in the manufacture of glass and ceramics and not, as far as the German Delegate knew, in metal-working.
- 3) Was basic enamel a frit ?
- 4) If not, did the description "slightly melted" signify that the materials were completely fused ? (In United States usage "slightly melted" indicated that the boron would be easily extractable.).

The Delegate explained that he would be unable to give final views until he had received replies to the last two questions, and would therefore require additional time.

3. The GERMAN Delegate confirmed the above questions and answers and explained that he had already transmitted them to his authorities. The Delegate pointed out, however, that the German Memorandum had indicated the final destination and exact end-use of the product and had mentioned that there would be a counterpart. He could now give more specific information for 1960. Germany had received 8,900 tons of glass having a B_2O_3 content of 6%, which was superior to the amount it was proposed to export. The Delegate undertook to obtain additional information, but believed that his Delegation had already supplied full and detailed justification for their request.

4. The ITALIAN Delegate stated that he was without instructions, but was prepared to agree to the proposed export ad referendum.

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5. The other delegations raised no objection, and the GERMAN Delegate thanked them for their favourable replies. He undertook to supply the information requested by his United States colleague.

6. On the 27th September, the ITALIAN Delegate informed the German Delegation and the Secretariat that his authorities were able to confirm the agreement previously given ad referendum.

7. On the 29th September, the GERMAN Delegate gave the following answers to the questions recorded in paragraph 2 above.

- 1) A new check-up had indicated that the product would be used not only for glass and ceramics but also for the enamelling of metal products, household goods, sanitary fittings, etc.
- 2) A new check-up had indicated that one firm manufactured glassware and ceramics, whereas the other was involved in the enamelling of metalware.
- 3) Basic enamel was indeed a kind of frit, the product being sold in the form of powder.
- 4) "Slightly melted" meant melted. In the considered opinion of the German experts, it would be extremely difficult and expensive to extract boric acid from the melted basic enamel.

The Delegate added that he hoped that the United States Delegation would now be in a position to obtain final and, he trusted, affirmative views from their authorities.

C O N F I D E N T I A L